

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

AKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA."

553 Tons Register, Williamson, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
by KORE & YOOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
the 12th Sept., at Noon.
She will be followed by the S. S. "PORT
UGUSTA" on the 26th September and S.S.
"PARATHIA" on the 10th Oct.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with
steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
at special rates.

First-class Fares granted as follows:	
To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)	\$210.00
To all Common Ports in Canada	} 275.00
and the United States.....	
To Liverpool.....	320.00
To London.....	325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates.	
Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th Sept.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
29th August 1915
U. S. STEAM LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship,
"CITY OF PEKING"

Through Bills of Lading issued for transiting to Yokohama and other Japan Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
 To San Francisco.....\$225.00
 To San Francisco and return,
 available for 6 months.....} 393.75

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe,*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company at New York, Newark, Boston, San Francisco.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hankow, 15th August 1920

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUE
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS.

**GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.**
**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS**

AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill of Lading for the principal places.
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain J. Mergell, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m.
Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 25th
September, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent
aboard: they must be left at the Agency Office.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
J. J. QUINN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1889,

Announcements.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

of a Scotch origin produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. 5 LD ONLY BY Per Dozen \$10.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
andAERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

HONGKONG, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order. Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZ WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or presy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry
Strawberry
Damson
Black Currant
Red Currant
Orleans Plum

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RA-PERRY SY-UP } Price,
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } per
RAS-PERRY VINE AR } Bottle
For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTSEKAT LINE FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament stated that nothing has happened to diminish the confident hope of unbroken European peace, and that Her Majesty was thankful to recognise signs of growing prosperity on all sides.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, August 31st.

The President of the First Chamber has died suddenly.

[The deceased President, Baron W. A. A. J. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, has for many years been a prominent statesman in Holland.]

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 1st.

One hundred and fifty thousand men met to-day in Hyde Park. The proceedings were orderly and the speakers declared that the strike would continue until the demands of the workers were granted.

A large collection was made in aid of the strikers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would remind our readers that Professor Ruchwaldy and his company will perform at the City Hall to-night.

A regular meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The hearing of the libel action, *R. Fraser-Smith v. G. Murray Bain*, has been definitely fixed for Tuesday next.

Two Korean ponies arrived at Shanghai the other day. One of them, full grown, is only two feet three inches in height.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the *Ocean* Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed* left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and is due on the 16th inst.

JAVA papers ascribe the loss of the steamship *Comba*, to her stranding on a reef, on which a subsequent storm wrecked her. A large portion of her cargo was stolen by natives in the neighbourhood.

We note that Mr. S. Parkhill, Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master at Pagoda Anchorage, has been transferred to a similar position at Chefoo, and Mr. H. A. McInnes, from Chinkiang, takes his place at Pagoda Anchorage.

We understand that the labour question in British North Borneo is becoming more serious every day, and that active steps to meet the difficulty must be taken very soon, or the progress of the colony will be greatly hampered.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Robinson had before him a coolie who was banished for five years on the 20th September, 1884. He returned twenty days too soon, and, getting into trouble was arrested, and his premature advent disconcerted. He was committed for trial.

FOLLOWING the example of Hongkong, the Singapore people are to have a switchback railway, a site having been secured in the People's Park, where work has already commenced. This railway will be the longest of its kind in the East, and it will be supported by a variety of other recreative amusements.

THE *San Francisco Weekly Commercial News* of August 9th says:—Captain Smith of the steamer *Arabic* has made a record to be proud of, namely 22 days from Hongkong and 133 days from Yokohama. It is close on to the best passage made to eastward, and his official log alone will determine whether or not it is the best.

THE *Shen Pao* hears that the first section of the railway to connect Hankow with Lu-kow Ch'iao near Peking, namely the section from Lu-kow Ch'iao to Pao-tung Fu, is expected to be taken in hand next spring as soon as the frost ceases. The route will be surveyed this year. The proposed line of Chang Chih-tung, the new Viceroy of Hukwang, to raise Tls. 2,000,000 from the public by the issue of shares, has received the Imperial approval.

THERE is a goodly crop of first-class donkeys in this colony, but the long-eared screamer who sends us our "Express" of yesterday marked in red ink, in which by the dropping out of the figure "4" Selamas are quoted \$1 per share, and ferociously asks us to offer some shares at that figure in the "public greenness," takes the cake, likewise the baker. Unluckily, this choice specimen of the common or garden fool does not favor us with his name, otherwise we should be only too happy to immortalize him; but at all events, this modern Bottom will know what we think of his would-be cleverness.

ATROPHOS of the rendition case that has been occupying the attention and time of Acting Magistrate Robinson at the Police Court lately, we are informed that for the first prisoner, Ng Lam Chai, a reward of a thousand taels has been offered by the Chinese Government for his arrest "dead or alive," and that there are about forty counts against him in the Chinese courts for murder and piracy committed during the last five years within the jurisdiction of China. This explains why the Chinese officials are so anxious to obtain his rendition. He is a native of Swatow, anything but a beauty to look at, and he is credited with having shot twice at a detective who tried to arrest him here last May. All the same, Mr. Ng Lam Chai must not be handed over to the tender mercies of the Cantonese authorities unless a genuine *prima facie* case is made out.

THE *Strait Times* of the 31st inst. says:—It will be observed from our advertising columns that yesterday Messrs. Rodyk and Davidson, on behalf of the "Chartered Mercantile Bank," presented to the Supreme Court a petition for the winding up of the Rawang Mining Co. The petition will be heard on the 23rd inst. It is rumored that certain Chinese capitalists are considering the ways and means of acquiring the mine. If they buy it, they will probably make money out of it, for undeniably the tin is there in quantity. There is also talk of a European company being formed to buy the Rawang Mines, and to be run under the supervising direction of Mr. Parkyn, an English mining expert. In any case, it cannot matter very much to the present Rawang shareholders, for there is a \$20,000 deficit, and expenses are running on, so that from a sale they could not derive any benefit, unless the price obtained was in excess of \$5,000.

We take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of Sept. 9th:—Since the date of our last circular we have no new feature to note in the homeward freight market, rates for both London and New York having been maintained. Coastwise:—

For Wuhu and Whampoa, some settlements have been made by the regular liners, but no outside charters have yet been offered. For Nagasaki-Shanghai, there is a demand for small craft at current rates. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The P. & O. steamer *Shanghai* is on the berth and will sail on 11th inst. The O. S. S. Co. steamer *Titan* is also advertised to leave on 14th inst. Rates of freight 30s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. The C. S. M. S. Co. steamer *Ningchow*, due from Japan shortly, will load at current rates. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The Union liner *Algonquin* occupies the berth and will sail on 11th inst. via Amoy. Rate of freight 40s. for tea and 45s. for bread. The steamer *Albany* will follow. Via Cape:—The American barque *Occidental* sails about 15th inst. calling in at Hongkong to complete her loading. The American barque *Sunbeam* has been put on the berth and will meet with quick despatch. Departures for London via Suez Canal:—O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Delphin* 28th ultimo; *Shire* line *Car-marshen* 31st ultimo; *Ben-lie* 1st inst. instant and O. S. S. Co.'s *Coler* 6th inst. *all via* Pootung. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mx. cents per picul, nominally; Swatow to Swatow, 12 Mx. cents per picul, very little demand; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 per ton of coal net, for steamers; for sailing vessels, \$1.40. Settlements during the interval:—*Cygnus*, British barque, 332 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.40 per ton; *Panckhof*, *Heinrichsen*, Norwegian steamer, 444 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 per ton; *Mellin*, German steamer, 336 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 in full; *Coler*, British barque, 438 tons register, Shanghai to Tientsin, private terms. Disengaged vessels in port:—*Annie H. Smith*, American barque, 1,474 tons register, *Chompin*, British barque, 1,499 tons register, *Mary Stewart*, British barque, 484 tons register, for sale.

THE *L. and C. Express* says that an offer has been made in London of £10,000 for a plot of a few square miles of the territory of the Pahang Corporation.

AN illicit opium boiler who was caught with only four mace of the drug in his house in High Street was fined \$100 to-day by Mr. Robinson. About a dollar a drop.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Sulley*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 9 a.m. to-day.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge No. 1165, in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

REPORTS from British North Borneo state that this year's crop of tobacco is most promising. That grown by Mr. Van de Hoeven, on the Labuk river, is splendid and a great success, and upon some of the other estates the plant is coming on well.

THE "Military Mummies" will perform at the Garrison Theatre to-morrow evening. The farces "Whitebat at Greenwich" and "Chiselling" will be played, and there will also be musical items. A really amusing evening can certainly be relied upon.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* informs us that the veteran race-pony Dunkeld, so well known in this colony, was sold in Shanghai the other day for tael 55, and re-sold the same evening to do duty in a trap, at tael 25. What has "An Old Sportman" to say to this?

THE following amusing story comes from Tientsin, the truth of which is vouched for by more or less reliable persons in that port. On the 18th ultimo at "Piggy" at Shih-shan-lan, Tientsin, a sow gave birth to a litter of thirty-three piglets, one of which had a head possessing a wondrous likeness to that of a human being. As the Chinese are remarkably superstitious, especially under circumstances where anything phenomenal attracts their observation, the popular idea was that the birth of this *lusus naturae* was freighted with ominous portents to the owner of the sow, and so the "man-like pig" was despatched in double-quick time from the land of the living, and the story concludes that "the sounds emitted by the little pig on being killed, bore a remarkable similarity to the cries of an infant, and possessed nothing of that squeaking sound so common among pigs."

THE British *Baron Blantyre*, which we reported the other day had stranded in the Banca Straits, has since become a total wreck and sunk. The steamship *Bangkok*, with a large staff of workmen, pumps, etc., has left Singapore for the scene of the wreck to make an attempt to raise the vessel. Referring to the accident, the *Free Press* says:—"The *Baron Blantyre* seems to have been an unlucky vessel; her first appearance in Singapore was about eighteen months ago, when her master, Captain Burns, was brought before the then Master Attendant, Captain Ellis, charged by several of the crew with ill-treating them. The case was dismissed, but Captain Burns was prosecuted at Liverpool, when the vessel arrived at home, by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on a charge of manslaughter. The name of the present master is J. Taylor. The *Baron Blantyre* is a vessel of 1,585 tons register, and was built at Sunderland in 1873 by W. Watson. She is owned by Mr. J. Neill of Greenock and was coal-laden from Cardiff to Singapore."

OUR Canton contemporary states that on the night of the 5th inst., a band of about thirty men made an attack on two shops at a place called Yeem-poo-kil, near Canton, and successfully carried off nearly a thousand dollars in silver. They went across a river to the village of Kong-shui, and made off with about eight hundred dollars, the property of the headman of the place. Being thus successful, and the night being young, the merry robbers went to the next village, doubtless expecting to make a good night's work of it. But here they met an unexpected opposition. A night watchman going his rounds saw one of the marauders' scouts and instantly fired at him; the scout returned the fire but, of course, neither of the shots took effect. The watchman, who carried a revolver, then fired a second shot, which luckily brought the pirate to the ground. At this moment the rest of the marauders appeared on the scene and poured in a murderous volley on the brave constable, who fell riddled by sixteen bullets. By this time the rest of the night watchmen and villagers were awakened by the continuous firing, and sallied forth to protect their hearths and homes. After a short struggle they drove the pirates away, but not until each side had lost a few more men. The wounded robbers were sent to the Nambou Magistrate the next day, and in the ordinary course of events they will take their departure from this world after the manner and fashion of their predecessors in the same line of business.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. Robinson, forty-two coolies stood in a semicircle round the Court room, filling the place with a menacing air. They were charged with refusing duty and creating a disturbance at the Wellington Barracks. Yesterday morning fifty men were engaged by the Royal Engineers' head coolie to do some work at Belcher's Bay, at 30 cents each for the day. Sergeant Major Wells took them down, and after they had rested they were told to lay a cable to the Observatory. They hauled it some distance, and then refused to do more, being with difficulty induced to take the cable to the boat again. They were then marched back, and offered half-a-day's pay, but they refused this, and began to make a fuss, threatening the head coolie, and the police had to intervene. His Worship, addressing the coolies, said that there was no doubt that they had been engaged for a whole day's work, but that, striking half way, they really were not entitled to anything. They had aggravated their conduct by using threatening language and creating a disturbance. If, however, they each, and all, would be willing to promise that they would not harm the turbulent strikers with their whips, and if any hand came to the head coolie with a whip, that the guilty ones to the utmost extent of the law. At this point most emphatic cries of "Mo" arose on all sides of the Court-room from the coolies, which meant that they would not ill-treat the head coolie, and so His Worship, after daily impressing upon the coolies the kindness and beneficence of the Government, represented by Captain McDonald, in being still willing, after their turbulent conduct, to pay them ten cents each, which they did not deserve, dismissed the turbulent strikers with his blessing. We regret to have to add that the worthy Magistrate, in our opinion the men were clearly entitled twenty cents each, as per agreement, and we submit, with all respect, that his remarks about the kindness and beneficence of the Government were first-class twaddle.

A GREEN and yellow melancholy has settled over the Rialto that threatens to transform the "Gibraltar of the East" into a city of the dead—the dead—brokers.

THE plant cane from Baron de Lista's plantation in British North Borneo, recently supplied to the Queensland Government—and which originally came from Queensland—is found to have greatly improved by the climate of Borneo.

A CAPITAL story comes from Macao, which is far too good to be missed. The Editor of one of the Macao papers made some comments the other day, to which a certain fire-eating, dare-devil officer of the garrison chose to take exception. The *duello* is still a recognised institution in Portugal—and of course in Macao—and so the aggrieved *militaire* demanded instant reparation, or that satisfaction which one gentleman owes to another under such circumstances. Our worthy friend the Editor is essentially a man of peace, and he is married and has quite a little colony of olive branches around him. How far these facts may have spurred on the Lusitanian warrior to challenge the good-natured journalist to deadly combat, we really are unable to say, but we can hazard a shrewd guess; however, he forgot that a placid exterior and mild and inoffensive manners do not necessarily indicate cowardice. And it so happens that the amateur journalist in question, with all his easy-going *bonhomie*, is a gentleman and a man of undoubted courage. The challenge was accepted, the seconds named the place appointed, and the challenged party had, of course, the right of selecting the weapons. He chose six chambered revolvers, distance twenty yards, and after the first shot to advance as near each other, as the combatants thought proper, until the weapons were emptied. Our excellent colleague determined that, if he must "go out," there would be no Bois de Boulogne humbug, but a good, square, hostile encounter of the old days. But his opponent "weakened" when the pinch came; he played the bully for all it was worth, so long as he ran no risks but when his precious life seemed in danger, the lion suddenly became a lamb, and weakly ate the leaf. Bravo, Bastard!

THE AH YON LIBEL CASE.

At the Police Court this afternoon Mr. Robinson had again before him the case in which Ah Yon charged Luk Puk Shan with criminal libel. Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson represented the defendant, and Mr. Webber defended.

Mr. Webber, at the outset, asked if the case for the prosecution was absolutely closed?

Mr. Francis said that he closed it at the last hearing.

Mr. Webber submitted that in that case he had nothing to say, but he had never been proved that the defendant wrote the letter, or sent it.

The Magistrate decided that it had.

Mr. Webber decided not to see it.

His Worship—The first witness said "I know the defendant's handwriting. This is his writing."

Mr. Webber—Well, if your Worship thinks that is sufficient I submit that publication has not been proved.

Mr. Robinson thought sufficient proof had been given to establish a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Webber—Then I call the plaintiff. He speaks English.

Leung Ah Yon was then sworn. He said:—I speak English. I cannot speak any but pidgin-English. I came to Hongkong thirty years ago. My name then was Ah Yon. I have three names.

Mr. Francis objected to the plaintiff being called upon to give his evidence in English.

His Worship over-ruled the objection—English was the language of the Court, wherever practicable.

Mr. Webber expressed his intention of proving that the plaintiff had frequently given evidence in English in the Supreme Court. He asked the witness if that was not the case.

Witness denied that he had ever done so.

Mr. Francis interrupted. Witness obviously did not understand the question.

Witness continued—My names are Ah Yon, Yan San, and Hin Chun. I trade under the first name. My shop name is Shing Hing, Mr. Webber—then you trade under that name. Witness—I don't know what you mean.

His Worship (indignantly)—I don't believe you.

Mr. Francis rose to protect his client.

Mr. Robinson—He has already answered the question twice and now says he doesn't understand it.

Mr. Francis—He has not; allow me to flatly contradict you. The question was—what name do you trade under?

Mr. Robinson—Mr. Webber has just asked him that, and he has answered it.

Mr. Francis—He gave no answer—he said he did not understand.

Mr. Robinson—He has answered it twice.

Mr. Francis—He has done nothing of the sort, and again I say your Worship has no justification for casting such an imputation on the witness.

Mr. Robinson—There is the evidence of my notes.

Mr. Francis (with considerable asperity)—Do you wish me to refer you to "Pickwick," to Justice Starling, for a similar instance?

Mr. Robinson repeated that the question had already been answered, and it was evident that witness understood.

Mr. Francis—I is a scandal and a disgrace to the administration of justice that this man should be compelled to give his evidence in English. In every Court and in every trial a witness is expected to give his evidence in a language that he understands. I can assure your Worship that he is unable to give his evidence in English—you may take my word for it.

Mr. Webber—I don't see why Mr. Francis' word should be taken before mine—I say he gives his evidence in the Supreme Court in English.

Mr. Robinson—I take neither statement.

Mr. Webber—He has been thirty years in the Colony and he knows English better than his own language. To the witness—I is it not a fact that you trade under the name of Shing Hing?

Witness—I don't understand what you mean. Mr. Webber—Well, as this is material to the issue, will you swear that you never gave evidence in English in the Supreme Court, in a case where you sued for money for passage-broking?

Mr. Francis objected—it was irrelevant. His Worship upheld the objection.

Mr. Webber—At any rate I contend that I have a right to examine him in English.

Mr. Robinson—Go on—you are doing so.

Mr. Webber—What name do you trade under?

Witness—Ah Yon.

Mr. Francis said that it was clear that the witness did not understand the meaning of the word "trade."

Mr. Webber—Have you ever traded under the name of Shing Hing?

Witness—I no un'tan.

Mr. Webber—Because you won't understand. Have you ever been a partner in the Wo Lee Chan?

Witness—Yes, I am a partner.

What interest have you in the shop? How much capital did you put in?

\$30,000.

Will you swear you paid so much in?

I put in \$26,000 in cash.

Is it not a fact that you only put in \$11,000?

No.

How many promissory notes have you given to that shop?

Mr. Francis objected, and the question was over-ruled.

Mr. Webber said he wanted to show that the witness was a partner with the first witness and others, and that there was no "publication" of the alleged libel. He would show that by Ah Yon's own affidavit, made in the Supreme Court.

His Worship pointed out that even if all that was proved he should still send the case to a jury, as a *prima facie* case had been made out. He noted, however, that evidence on this point was tendered.

Mr. Webber continued—Did you file your petition in bankruptcy on the 6th February, 1889?

(No answer).

Did you file your petition for \$35,000 in 1889?

Yes.

You were adjudicated a bankrupt?

I don't understand.

You were taken to the Supreme Court. Your assets were about \$900, were they not?

Mr. Francis objected.

Mr. Webber—Bankruptcy is a material point. Do you know a man named Monias?

No un'tan; I no spik good English.

Did you ever make a contract with Monias about blowing up a French gunboat, during the Franco-Chinese war?

Mr. Francis objected.

Mr. Webber—This man made a contract with Monias to supply him with torpedoes for the purpose of blowing up a French ship, and the money is due. It is relevant, because it shows his liabilities.

His Worship—That is not the question.

Mr. Webber contended that it was. If the complainant's liabilities were more than his assets he was bankrupt, or at least insolvent. He was prepared to call evidence showing that the literal translation of *pau hung* was not what Dr. Eitel made it. He again asked witness if he ever made a contract to supply torpedoes to a man named Monias.

His Worship over-ruled the question, but allowed the question—Did you ever enter into a contract with a man named Monias, under which you owe him money?

Witness did not reply, but said that he would if asked in Chinese.

Mr. Webber—I shall ask your Worship to commit this witness for contempt of Court. He won't answer.

His Worship, to witness—Do you know what a contract means?

Witness—I am not quite clear what it means.

Mr. Webber—It is simply contemptuous conduct on his part, and he is supported in it by his counsel.

Mr. Robinson—You have no right to say that.

Mr. Webber—He understood exactly what Mr. Francis said, and he was encouraged not to answer.

Witness—Excuse me, but I have not been to school.

Mr. Francis—I object entirely, in the strongest way, to the examination going on in this way. If you have an interpreter we can go on, but I feel perfectly certain that it is not possible otherwise. If Mr. Webber will condescend to use pidgin-English I have no doubt we shall get on.

Mr. Webber—I shall not "condescend" to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Francis doubted if there were a hundred Chinamen in the colony who could understand such questions.

Mr. Webber—He said once "contract means an agreement," and then he recollected and put in the word "saw?"

Mr. Francis—If you say "Have got contract Monias, you owe he money?" he will understand.

open negotiations in regard to the Behring Sea fishery question.

The *St. James' Gazette* states that the Governorship of Bombay has been offered to the Earl of Coventry.

The India Council Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir George Campbell complained of reprisals being made at Sunkin. Sir James Fergusson, in reply, said that it was impossible to prevent the "friendly" defending themselves against the attacks of predatory tribes.

The dock labourers on strike are intimidating those who are not striking. A meeting of strikers will be held in Hyde Park to-day.

Continuous unsettled weather is retarding the harvest in England.

In consequence of a rise in the price of cotton, many mills in Lancashire are working half time.

Mr. Palmer, Accountant-General at Cairo, will succeed Sir Edgar Vincent as Financial Adviser to the Khedive.

The Russian expedition under Petrovsky, which was proceeding to Tibet, has been stopped by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar.

August 27th.

The men on strike in London, number one hundred and thirty thousand. All branches of labour connected with the port of London are comprised among them, and are daily joining the movement. The markets are paralysed in consequence of the strike. The workers at King's Cross coal depots, the stokers at the South Metropolitan Gas works, and the employees of the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, have all struck work. The dock labourers have agreed to a manifesto urging those unconnected with shipping to resume work. Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, is negotiating with the Dock Companies on behalf of the dock labourers.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gilhooly, who have been tried on a charge of criminal conspiracy for inducing Mr. Smith Barry's tenants on Clonsilla estate not to pay rent, have been sentenced, the former to two months, the latter to six weeks imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to Cork, refusing to give bail for his good behaviour for one year. Mr. Gilhooly was bailed.

August 28th.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst submitted the India Budget, and said that the increase in the Salt revenue was due to traders placing stocks of salt in bond, in anticipation of a reduction in the tax on that article. The increase in the tax on salt has effected no change in the consumption. A further outlay of Rs. 750,000 was necessary for frontier railways, and Rs. 250,000 for defence. Sir John said there was no fear of a general strike in India, since the policy of the Indian Government is to encourage the financial, legislative, and administrative independence of the provinces. The conversion of 4 per cent. securities would effect a saving of £250,000 annually.

Mr. Bradbush advocated the abolition of the duty on silver plate, and alleged that the Famine Fund had not been honestly disbursed.

Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to enquire into the Government of India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, explained that the surplus of the Famine Fund had been spent on railways, irrigation, and in reduction of debt, and in lessening the chance of famine by assisting the transport of food. He hoped soon to be able to announce the abolition of the Outfall system. The Bengal Government, he said, had agreed to provide the land for the Umballa-Delhi Railway, and the line would be worked by the East India Railway, which would receive one-half of the gross receipts, but no other subsidy. After twenty-five years, the Government would be entitled to purchase the line on a twenty-five years' purchase, based on the average revenue of the last five years.

Lord Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said the Government had no intention of annexing Kashmir, and hoped that the Maharajah would resume his power as soon as the situation in that quarter had been remedied. The Directors of the different London Dock Companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to refuse to grant the demands of the labourers, that they should be paid six pence an hour, and that their daily payment should not be less than two shillings. The Directors also refused to abolish the system of contract labour.

The coal-heavers and carmen at the railway depots at King's Cross, and St. Pancras have struck. The strike movement is generally extending.

In the House of Commons Mr. Matthews, replying to a question, said that no organised intimidation existed, but that great pressure was being brought to bear on those who had not yet struck. He hoped that rational arrangements would soon be effected.

AN EPISODE OF THE MANCHU CONQUEST.

Hung Cheng-chow was one of the highest officers of State in the reign of Chung-chen, the last of the Ming Emperors. About five years before Li Tai-ch'eng's host of rebels entered Peking, Hung commanded the Chinese troops on the North-east frontier, where the hordes of the Manchus Tartars had to be resisted. He not only effectually protected the frontier of the Empire, but succeeded in driving the Manchus back into the very heart of their own country. But there, on the river Lin, not far from Moukden, his good fortune forsook him: in a bloody battle the Chinese army succumbed to the swords and arrows of the Manchus host, and Hung himself fell alive, into the enemy's hands. Great was the joy of the Manchus chiefs in securing their most formidable antagonist; the cry for his blood was general, and Hung himself, of course, expected nothing less than to pay the forfeit of his life for his misfortune in war. Such, however, was by no means the intention of Li Tai-ch'eng, the then grand duke and leader of the Manchus tribes, and actual founder of the present Imperial house of Ta Tsing. Sternly he reproved those of his confederates and followers who wished to impose on him a policy dictated by a short-sighted craving for revenge, the execution of which would probably, at the time, have gratified nobody more than Hung himself. For had not the Ming Emperor, on hearing of the lost battle, bemoaned the supposed death of his faithful Minister? and had not his memory been honoured by everything a grateful Sovereign and country could do? Hung could never hope for a more glorious opportunity of dying. But whatever might have been Hung's wishes and feelings, his life was spared by Li Tai-ch'eng, who kept him in honourable custody, providing him with every comfort and attention. Often Tai-tsung sent messages to Hung inviting him to enter his service and become his adviser. Hung sternly rejected all such overtures, and even went so far as to revile his conqueror, for the purpose, it would appear, of provoking his anger, so that he might order the dispatch of his "beloved" prisoner. After many vain attempts had been made to conciliate the victim, Tai-tsung heard one day from a messenger whom he had employed to visit the prisoner, that Hung had been found brushing the dust off his clothes. This simple circumstance was interpreted by Tai-tsung as a

sign that Hung had abandoned the idea of dying, and he thereupon resolved on visiting the prisoner in person. He accordingly entered at night into Hung's apartment. Taking no notice of his visitor, Hung remained seated, with his eyes fixed on the ground. Tai-tsung was patient. He looked a long time at his captive foe, and then remarking that he was but lightly clad for the prevailing cold, Tai-tsung took off his own fur coat and put it on the shoulders of his prisoner, saying, "I cannot bear to see my future teacher shivering before my eyes." Hung Cheng-chow, taken aback by this unexpected kindness of the part of his old enemy, lifted his eyes, looked long and earnestly at Tai-tsung, then sunk on his knees and exclaimed: "I am now indeed conquered, and I am henceforth your faithful servant."

Elated by his success in gaining over the celebrated Chinese Minister as a friend and adviser, Tai-tsung ordered great festivities in honour of the occasion. But rendered jealous by the honours which were successively heaped by Tai-tsung on Hung, many of the Manchus leaders were unable to restrain their feelings, and expressed their discontent whenever occasion offered. Tai-tsung bore with this patiently and leniently, but at last, when the clamours of his followers became too loud, he broke silence and addressed the chiefs thus: "So you are jealous of Hung Cheng-chow! And you want to conquer China! Well, but have we not tried to do it often already, and have we ever succeeded? The truth of the matter is, we are but blind men, not knowing where and how to strike in order to make China our own. Yet you now blame me for having found a safe guide, no, among you all, can tell us how to gain what is the grand object of our Ambition? Are you not then foolish to reproach me for having discovered the man who can and will direct our strong arms, our swords, bows and arrows, and teach us where to strike?"

The confederated chiefs were silenced, and in a very few years after, they conquered China, mainly led by Hung's sagacious advice and keen foresight. Tai-tsung himself, like Moses, never entered the promised land; he had to leave the actual invasion to his brethren, and to his son the final consummation of his plans. But Tai-tsung was not in his anticipations, and he was not the great example set them of generosity to the conquered, and of broad imperial statesmanship, which has converted quondam enemies into permanent friends.—Chinese Times.

ON THE NORTHERN CRUISE.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hakodadi, August 26th.

The fleet left Hakodadi for Akishino on the 19th. The weather was indifferent. The first day at sea was, of course, devoted to steam tactics—"steam antics" as they are called by the more flippant—so that no great progress was made. Next day fog reigned supreme; speed was reduced, and from every ship the siren lifted up her charming voice and went at regular and recurring intervals. It was not until 2 p.m. on the 21st that the fleet crept into Akishino harbour. There we found the *Albatross*, which had been sent on before, ensconced in the most comfortable corner of that comfortable bay. It was raining hard when we anchored, and the weather became worse in the afternoon. Before eight bells, half a gale of wind was blowing, and the rain came down in torrents. How we did roll! Cabin ornaments were flying about as if we were in the open sea. Going on shore was out of the question, so we let go another anchor, and like that experienced sailor, St. Paul, wished for the day. When it came, it ushered in weather as perfect as man could desire. The bright warm sunlight lit up the beautiful woods of Akishino, and the light mist rapidly floating away only threw a fairy glamour over the exquisite scenery. Akishino is a little town at the foot of thickly wooded hills. It is one of the nurseries of the Japanese Government, but, hitherto, has not been thriving quite so vigorously as was expected. Still, it will probably be an important place some day. At present there are not more than three or four hundred people, and the delicious quiet of the surrounding country is almost unbroken. The Ainos are in a minority, and are mostly to be found in small outlying villages. In many respects, they are an interesting race, and much finer, physically than the Japanese; as a rule they have blue eyes, but their hair is of the same colour as that of the latter race. They seldom allow the scissors of the barber to touch their tangled locks, and this perhaps accounts for the appellation, "Aino Ainos." The vulgar idea that their bodies are entirely covered with long hair is a misconception, or, at any rate, a gross exaggeration. They have the reputation of being more honest and truthful than the Japanese. Distinct from their great strength; but, for this their more civilised successors are in great part responsible, as they pay them for their savage produce in *saki*. However, we as a nation, cannot afford to throw stones. Are not some of our traders quite as immoral when they buy valuable articles from ignorant savages with glass beads, and penny looking-glasses? The Aino women have a curious habit of tattooing a brownish border round the mouth. It does not look so ugly as it sounds. I remember seeing a pretty Aino girl last year, whose good looks were not at all impaired by the rather suggestive brown shaped pattern round her sweet young lips. I hope, by this time, she has shot an arrow into the heart of some long-haired admirer, and pinned him to her apron strings for ever and a day.

Our stay at Akishino was too short to give much opportunity for ethnological research. We departed at 4 p.m. on the day after our arrival. It seemed triste shabby to disappoint the hopes of the natives. No doubt they expected us to remain a few days, and hoped to dispose of some part of their vast stock of oysters. What a godsend a good oyster-eating Englishman would have been to them! If the fleet had not remained for a week or two—Unfortunately, on this occasion the programme proved inflexible. There was nothing for it, but to "up" anchor, and leave with regret one of the prettiest places in Japan. Next morning the fleet dispersed in all directions for target practice, and did not re-assemble till about three in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon, we anchored in Hakodadi Harbour. To-day it is raining and blowing, so we shall probably not leave for Otaru till to-morrow or next day.—N. C. Daily News.

SOME POPULAR MISTAKEN SYMPTOMS.

A common expression is, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Another kindred expression is, "The man who doctors himself has a fool for a patient." While these proverbs contain a few grains of the truth, they are by no means to be rendered literally. Occasionally, are encountered people who have acquired some little knowledge of medicine, and are led in consequence to much overrate their abilities, and they presume to practice on themselves and on others in ailments which only an educated physician can properly treat. This class is mostly made up of nurses of "ye olden time." They, however, as a rule, use almost entirely domestic remedies, which do little harm, if they do no good. It is in the diagnosis that they most often fail, and hence occasion many serious results. An

instance occurs to the writer which will serve as an illustration. A child of 8 years was recently taken ill with throat trouble. Several elderly neighbors dropped in, and gave opinions as to the character of the disease. With singular unanimity they expressed themselves as sure the little patient had cancer of the throat. They were positive that this diagnosis was correct, because they "saw white spots on the tonsils." Naturally, enough the parents felt no uneasiness at first, but as the child grew worse, after two or three days the family physician was sent for. He found the case to be one of diphtheria in the most malignant form. The disease was so far advanced that treatment was of no avail, and death occurred. One would naturally say, in this instance, that a little knowledge had proved a dangerous thing, yet the terrible result was far from being attributable to a "little," it was due to an absence of any knowledge—to utter ignorance. And it is generally found that, instead of a little knowledge of diseases proving dangerous and leading its possessor to trouble with life, it far oftener lessens his conceit and opens to him dangers which he will never risk.

"The man who doctors himself has a fool for a patient." This is true in actual disease or severe derangements, but there are many trifling ailments which can be overcome with simple means, with which every one should be familiar. In constipation, for instance, remedies are found on the table; in other words, the trouble can, in nearly all cases, be overcome by properly regulating the diet.

Dietetic treatment is often all that is necessary in numerous ailments, and surely it can safely be applied by a non-professional, a reasonable amount of intelligence. To keep within the limits of safety, one must draw the line at drugs. They should not be used except by those who have a full knowledge of their action. Very many people are unmindful of the dangers of "physic tipping," and do themselves much harm by it. All medicines are dangerous unless taken under proper conditions and in correct doses. Chlorate of potash, which is a popular remedy for sore throat, is considered harmless, and is, therefore, often taken in much too large quantities. Death in consequence of its use has occurred in this city some years ago. Hence, in attempting self-treatment, let drugs alone, is a rule which all will do well to observe. All things considered, it cannot be, by any means, held that a little knowledge of medicines is a dangerous thing. And instead of discouraging the non-professional against studying the causes, nature and symptoms of the disease, he should be encouraged to do so, for more reasons than we have already given.

"My kidneys are troubling me" is a complaint which one frequently hears made. Probably there are no organs in the body which are so often wrongly accused of being the cause of the troubles, as the kidneys, a fact due to a general ignorance of the symptoms which they excite when disturbed or diseased. Doubtless more than nine-tenths of all the cases which the patients themselves believe to be kidney trouble are actually due to disorders of the liver and stomach. A cloudiness of the excretion is assumed to be evidence of kidney disturbance, and yet that appearance is much the oftener noted in patients who are simply bilious. In fact, in kidney trouble alone, unless of an acute character, the excretion is seldom cloudy. When the bladder is affected then that change is noted. Persons who sleep in cool rooms in winter are frequently disturbed by the thick appearance of the excretion, and led to dose themselves, notwithstanding the fact that they are feeling well. That condition observed is really of no consequence, and appears in health—the solid constituents are simply precipitated by the action of cold and readily dissolved again if heat is applied. A sediment in the excretion is common in hot weather and generally appears during the subsidence of a febrile attack, even if slight. Another symptom, which is almost always constructed as an evidence of "kidney trouble," is a pain in the back. This is a very common error. Pain may occur in diseases of the kidney, but it rarely does so, and hence alone the symptom is really of very little importance. In hot weather the quantity of fluid passed is much less than in cold weather, unless liquids in a proportionately greater quantity are taken into the stomach. A quart and one pint is about the normal for twenty-four hours. If the quantity falls much below that, and no reason such as we have stated appears for it, then it is evident that the kidneys are less active than they should be. The popular remedy in such cases is gin, which cannot be sanctioned. Another is sweet spirit of nitre. A few correct doses of this, at intervals, can do no harm. From one-half to one teaspoonful in a tumbler of water is the dose for an adult, and it may be repeated, if needed, every three or four hours until three or four doses have been taken. Prolonged use is quite certain to upset the stomach. Better than either of these, to stimulate the action of the kidneys, is cream of tartar water. The proper way to prepare it is this: To a quart of boiling water add a tablespoonful of cream of tartar, the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let it stand on ice until cool. If it is taken freely, it will have the desired effect. The kidneys fail to properly perform the function in certain diseases—as typhoid fever—aside from those of the kidneys themselves. Occasionally in persons who feel well those organs appear to be slightly in active for a day or two at a time, and then the trouble passes off. Only in such cases is self-treatment justifiable. If the derangement lasts for a longer time or the patient is otherwise ailing, a physician "must be consulted, for there is danger in delay."

Being "obliged to get up often at night" is considered by many an evidence of kidney derangement. That need points to the bladder as the seat of the disturbance, and if continuous the advice of a physician is imperative. An excessive action of the kidneys, much above the normal quantity stated, is resistant for several weeks, would indicate diabetes. Occasionally the quantity is much increased without that disease being present, but only for a short time—a day or two—unless the quantity of fluids taken is unusually large. Greater activity of the kidneys is quite a common symptom in recovery from a bilious attack, and the patient always feels better for it.

Incontinence is also considered to be a sign of "kidney trouble," and yet it is not; it indicates an affection in or about the bladder. In adults this trouble is rare, except in spinal and bladder diseases. It is largely confined to children. It is well to say here that people generally do not know, and it is often difficult for the physician to convince them, that this disturbance is usually very hard to cure. The little ones are usually severely blamed, until at last the parents realize that they have been unjust. Then they consult a physician, and even more obstinate, they are quite certain to feel disappointed if the gain is slight. The child should be awakened when its parents retire. It should also be urged to correct the habit, but it must not be too severely condemned and whipping is altogether wrong unless there is positive evidence that the child is actually lazy and indifferent to its fault. Cold feet are among its contributing causes, and therefore must be seen under the care of the physician, who should not be blamed if improvement is slow and cure is even impossible. They may be expected in time; but, as we have stated, its coming is disappointingly slow in the foregoing.

From what has been said in the foregoing it will be seen that what are generally accepted as symptoms of "kidney trouble," with but few exceptions, do not point to those organs, but originate in some other part of the system. Knowing this fact, many people who are now made anxious by their fears must find no little relief. For obvious reasons this subject is one which is discussed with some hesitation, and therefore is too often neglected. But its great importance must not be overlooked.

The true symptoms of kidney disease are not many but they are very different from those which are generally accepted. The term "Bright's disease" is used to designate a variety of important changes in the kidney. It may be acute or chronic. The first symptom which usually appears in an acute attack is dropsy, which exhibits itself by a slight puffiness of the eye lids and around the eyes. At the same time there is more or less fever which is, in some cases, preceded by chills or chilly sensations. There are also loss of appetite, thirst, great restlessness, headache and occasionally pain in the loins. Nausea and vomiting are frequently early symptoms. The kidneys are inactive, the quantity of excretion is usually scanty, and at times has a smoky appearance. These are the principal signs which are manifested in an acute attack of "Bright's disease." As a rule, the chronic form of this disease begins slowly, stealing on, as it were, insidiously. Probably, in a large proportion of cases, it exists for many months before it is discovered, and in the mean time the victims consider themselves perfectly well. Often the first signs to excite uneasiness, are a general loss of strength and a growing puffiness or sallowness of complexion. There is also disinclination to exertion, fatigue being experienced. Occasionally the first symptom is dropsy, appearing in a puffiness under the eye, or a slight swelling of the feet and ankles. This is a prominent symptom in some cases, but in others, it is never very marked. In all forms of Bright's disease symptoms referable to the digestive system are more or less pronounced; indigestion or dyspeptic disorder is common. Headache is also an exceedingly common symptom, and often it is one of the first to appear. A frequent complaint is trouble with the sight, which suffers slow impairment, and the patient eventually has recourse to glasses.

These are in brief some of the early signs of "Bright's disease." As will appear, they are not distinctive, for none of them point directly to the kidneys. The most accomplished physician can not depend upon these or other symptoms alone; he would need surer evidence before he told a person his kidneys were affected. The only certain means is chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the secretion. The public should remember this one important fact, and never accept a physician's opinions as of value until he has secured this positive proof.—Boston Herald.

Today's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

HONGKONG, 11th September, 1889. [1110]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889. [1112]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG," Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1117]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, 393.75

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (on the return) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 304, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1122]

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.)

THE CHRISTMAS TERM will commence on MONDAY, September 16th, at NINE A.M.

NEW PUPILS will be Admitted on SATURDAY, September 14th, at TEN A.M.

C. J. HATEMAN, Head Master.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1113]

TENDERS are invited for WORK to be DONE in ALTERING and EXTENDING the BUILDING known as Concordia Hall, on SHAMEN LOT No. 76, to adapt the same for the requirements of a First-Class Hotel for the above Company.

The Plans and Specifications, and all further information from the Company Architect, Mr. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, 3, Beaconsfield Arcade.

To whom Sealed Tenders should be sent (marked TENDER SHAMEN HOTEL) not later than 10 A.M. on the 16th inst.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1131]

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary absence in Japan, I have Authorised Mr. KENNETH ARTHUR STEVENS, to Sign for Messrs. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., and myself.

GEO. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1129]

LOST.

FROM FAN P. INT. on SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., a COLLIE DOG with Brass Collar, answering to the name of "LFO." Anyone returning same to the East Point Refinery, will be rewarded if necessary.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1889. [1128]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 11th July, 1889.

Intimations.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

(NEW GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL.)

TERM begins TO-MORROW, 12th September. APPLICANTS for admission should present themselves on that day, at 8.30 A.M., and must be accompanied by Parents or Guardians.

G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A., Head Master.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1121]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the year ended April 30th last, at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid-up SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the Company's Office for Warrants.

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1120]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1125]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1117]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

20 YARDS—TEN SHOTS.

Will take place next SATURDAY, the 14th September, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Carabines will be allowed one Shot extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1128]

SHOOTING GALLERY.

AT No. 35, Wellington Street, under the OPENED from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 12 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1022]

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

—WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Dinner, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates. Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters. Continental languages spoken.

MRS. BOHM, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1889. [1123]

Advertisements.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW P-EMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4 and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, 45, ve Address.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [1092]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

